

eagle commemorative coins under the American Bald Eagle Recovery and National Emblem Commemorative Coin Act (Public Law 108-486; 118 Stat. 3934);

Whereas the sale of the limited edition bald eagle commemorative coins issued by the Secretary of the Treasury has raised approximately \$7,800,000 for the nonprofit American Eagle Foundation of Pigeon Forge, Tennessee to support efforts to protect the bald eagle;

Whereas, if not for the vigilant conservation efforts of concerned Americans and the enactment of strict environmental protection laws (including regulations) the bald eagle would probably be extinct;

Whereas the American Eagle Foundation has brought substantial public attention to the cause of the protection and care of the bald eagle nationally;

Whereas November 4, 2010, marks the 25th anniversary of the American Eagle Foundation;

Whereas the dramatic recovery of the population of bald eagles—

(1) is an endangered species success story; and

(2) an inspirational example for other wildlife and natural resource conservation efforts around the world;

Whereas the initial recovery of the population of bald eagles was accomplished by the concerted efforts of numerous government agencies, corporations, organizations, and individuals; and

Whereas the continuation of recovery, management, and public awareness programs for bald eagles will be necessary to ensure—

(1) the continued progress of the recovery of bald eagles; and

(2) that the population and habitat of bald eagles will remain healthy and secure for future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) designates June 20, 2010, as “American Eagle Day”;;

(2) applauds the issuance of bald eagle commemorative coins by the Secretary of the Treasury as a means by which to generate critical funds for the protection of bald eagles; and

(3) encourages—

(A) educational entities, organizations, businesses, conservation groups, and government agencies with a shared interest in conserving endangered species to collaborate and develop educational tools for use in the public schools of the United States; and

(B) the people of the United States to observe American Eagle Day with appropriate ceremonies and other activities.

SENATE RESOLUTION 543—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF A NATIONAL PRADER-WILLI SYNDROME AWARENESS MONTH TO RAISE AWARENESS OF AND PROMOTE RESEARCH ON THE DISORDER.

Mr. MENENDEZ (for himself, Mr. LEAHY, and Mr. CARDIN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to.

S. RES. 543

Whereas Prader-Willi syndrome is a complex genetic disorder that occurs in approximately 1 out of every 15,000 births;

Whereas Prader-Willi syndrome is the most commonly known genetic cause of life-threatening obesity;

Whereas Prader-Willi syndrome affects—

(1) males and females with equal frequency; and

(2) all races and ethnicities;

Whereas Prader-Willi syndrome causes an extreme and insatiable appetite, often resulting in morbid obesity;

Whereas morbid obesity is the major cause of death for individuals with the Prader-Willi syndrome;

Whereas Prader-Willi syndrome causes cognitive and learning disabilities and behavioral difficulties, including obsessive-compulsive disorder and difficulty controlling emotions;

Whereas the hunger, metabolic, and behavioral characteristics of Prader-Willi syndrome force affected individuals to require constant and lifelong supervision in a controlled environment;

Whereas studies have shown that individuals with Prader-Willi syndrome have a high morbidity and mortality rate;

Whereas there is no known cure for Prader-Willi syndrome;

Whereas early diagnosis of Prader-Willi syndrome allows families to access treatment, intervention services, and support from health professionals, advocacy organizations, and other families who are dealing with the syndrome;

Whereas recently discovered treatments, including the use of human growth hormone, are improving the quality of life for individuals with the syndrome and offer new hope to families, but many difficult symptoms associated with Prader-Willi syndrome remain untreated;

Whereas increased research into Prader-Willi syndrome—

(1) may lead to a better understanding of the disorder, more effective treatments, and an eventual cure for Prader-Willi syndrome; and

(2) is likely to lead to a better understanding of common public health concerns, including childhood obesity and mental health; and

Whereas advocacy organizations have designated May as Prader-Willi Syndrome Awareness Month: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) supports raising awareness and educating the public about Prader-Willi syndrome;

(2) applauds the efforts of advocates and organizations that encourage awareness, promote research, and provide education, support, and hope to those impacted by Prader-Willi syndrome;

(3) recognizes the commitment of parents, families, researchers, health professionals, and others dedicated to finding an effective treatment and eventual cure for Prader-Willi syndrome; and

(4) expresses support for the designation of a National Prader-Willi Syndrome Awareness Month.

SENATE RESOLUTION 544—SUPPORTING INCREASED MARKET ACCESS FOR EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES BEEF AND BEEF PRODUCTS

Mr. BAUCUS (for himself, Mr. JOHANNES, Mrs. LINCOLN, Mrs. MURRAY, Mr. NELSON of Nebraska, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. BENNET, Mr. BINGAMAN, and Mr. ROBERTS) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 544

Whereas in 2003, United States beef exports to China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico, and Vietnam were valued at \$3,300,000,000.

Whereas after the discovery of 1 Canadian-born cow infected with bovine spongiform

encephalopathy (BSE) disease in the State of Washington in December 2003, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico, and Vietnam, among others, closed their markets to United States beef;

Whereas for years the Government of the United States has developed and implemented a multilayered system of interlocking safeguards to ensure the safety of United States beef, and after the 2003 discovery, the United States implemented further safeguards to ensure beef safety;

Whereas a 2006 study by the United States Department of Agriculture found that BSE was virtually nonexistent in the United States;

Whereas the internationally recognized standard-setting body, the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE), has classified the United States as a controlled risk country for BSE, which means that all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages is safe for export and consumption;

Whereas China continues to prohibit imports of all beef and beef products from the United States;

Whereas Japan has opened its market for United States exporters of beef and beef products from cattle less than 21 months of age, but has not yet opened its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas Hong Kong has opened its market for United States exporters of deboned beef from cattle less than 30 months of age, but has not yet opened its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas Taiwan has opened its market for United States exporters of deboned and bone-in beef and certain offal products from cattle less than 30 months of age and has agreed to open, but has not yet opened, its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas South Korea has opened its market for United States exporters of beef and beef products from cattle less than 30 months of age and has agreed to open eventually, but has not yet opened, its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas Mexico has opened its market for United States exporters of deboned and bone-in beef and certain offal from cattle less than 30 months of age, but has not yet opened its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas Vietnam has opened its market for United States exporters of beef and beef products from cattle less than 30 months of age, but has not yet opened its market for all United States beef and beef products from cattle of all ages;

Whereas between 2004 through 2009, United States beef exports declined due to these restrictions, causing significant revenue losses for United States cattle producers, for example, United States beef exports to Japan and South Korea averaged less than 15 percent of the amount the United States sold to Japan and South Korea in 2003; and

Whereas, while China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico, and Vietnam remain important trading partners of the United States, unscientific trade restrictions are not consistent with their trade obligations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that—

(1) sanitary measures affecting trade in beef and beef products between the United States and China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico, and Vietnam should be based on science;

(2) since banning United States beef in December 2003, China, Japan, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea, Mexico, and Vietnam